# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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## Terms of Publication.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

*ADVERTISEMENTS*, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

**ANTHONY BEELEN,**

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Runford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and recned Waggon Boxes, &c &c the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe

*SAD IRONS,*

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first stile.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812

## NEW TOBACCO STORE.

**BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.**

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnin, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

*Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.*
*Plug Tobacco*
*Ladies Twist do.*
*Rappee and Scotch Snuff*
*Spanish and American Segars.*

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

## GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

**Queensware,**

with some

**China and Glassware,**

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17 1812.

## NOTICE.

**THOMAS CROMWELL,**

Is appointed TREASURER of THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to whom the Share holders will pay their instalments as they become due.

WM. WILKINS, *President.*

January 16, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

*A Lot of Ground on Diamond* Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

*Pittsburgh*, November 27, 1811.

The Subscribers have for Sale, at the Steam Mill, in Pittsburgh, a quantity of

**BOARDS** perfectly seasoned, Shingles and Lath; also, CASTINGS of various kinds, which we will dispose of in a very reasonable manner

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

December 9, 1811.

## Two Valuable Farms for Sale

THE subscriber offers for Sale, the two following described, and highly cultivated Tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1. The "*Virginia Mingo Bottom*" farm, situate on the river Ohio, one half mile below Steubenville, containing six hundred and fifty acres, 300 acres of which are first and second bottom land, and 200 acres are under cultivation. On this farm there are erected, a convenient *Brick Dwelling House and Kitchen*, and a barn 70 feet long and 39 wide, with convenient stables under it. The water of an excellent spring has been brought in conduits of wood, and is flowing at the house. There are also on this farm, 257 bearing apple trees, and a young orchard of 400 grafted apple trees, a great number of peach trees, sugar trees are also very numerous and conveniently situated. There is attached to this farm, a ferry across the Ohio river, which at present rents for upwards of 200 dollars per annum, the tenant finding all the necessary ferry boats, besides carrying the family of the subscriber across the river at all times, free of cost.

No. 2. The "*Round Bottom*" farm, situate on the Little Miami river, and eight miles from the Ohio river, containing seven hundred and ten acres, more or less, a great proportion of this farm is first rate bottom land, and 250 of which is under cultivation There are erected on this farm, (upon the Little Miami, which is a never failing stream) a saw-mill, and grist-mill calculated for four pair of stones, and three pair at this time running.

The above farms are believed to be as valuable as any in the western country.—A general warrantee deed will be given for either of the above described tracts, and the terms of sale made favorable to purchasers For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the "Mingo Bottom" farm, Brooke county, (Va.)

ZACH. BIGGS.

*Dec* 30, 1811.

## Town Lots for Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Court-House in the Town of Steubenville, on Monday the 24th day of February next, the following

**Lots of Ground,**

situate in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased, viz:—Lots numbers 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothy Trough, late Dorothy Bausman, widow and relict of the said Nicholas—The buildings on said Lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present occupiers. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. on that day, by

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*

Steubenville, January 4, 1812.

## TREASURER'S SALES.

PURCHASERS are earnestly requested to call for their deeds—and those gentlemen who assumed payment of taxes on certain lands advertised for Sale on the 5th of August last, will please to call and make payment.

A list of taxes and costs, remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection on the 1st day of February next.

GEORGE COCHRAN.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1812.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, near the Frankl road, about one mile from Pittsburgh, grey Mare with a sucking Colt The Mare is about 14 hands high, has had her thigh broke, and the hignd leg very crooked, has a very long tail, which has never been docked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JONATHAN PRATT.

Allegheny county, January 17, 1812.

## FROM THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

*What should* Federalists *do.*

This question begins to be agitated in more ways than one. The first and simplest answer is—act as honest *men!* Be true to themselves—and they cannot be false to their country

Federalists, can, upon their own principles vote for creating a *Naval Force*—because that species of force is at all times necessary, for a commercial people—for a people possessing an extensive sea coast—for a people so slightly compressed together, by local feeling, and moral sentiment

A *Naval Force*, connects, combines, and defends, every point on the seaboard. And these are only points, which converge towards a common center: and point to an union, which ought to be durable as the sea and dry land. This naval force is to be regulated in its amount by the competency of the people to support it, and the objects to which it is to be applied.

Federalists cannot upon their own principles, vote for an additional army if the ten regiments now on the peace establishment, are sufficient, to man the fortifications, and posts on the whole frontier. And it is confidently believed that were those regiments full, their force would be ample.

The reason why federalists cannot vote for an army, is, that they cannot approve of the only uses to which an army could be applied—either to *invade* the territories of nations at peace with the U. States—or to *enforce* the present & contemplated restrictions, on the commerce of the country: or to be kept for idle parade, at an enormous expence which must *fall* on the citizens. Besides a standing army is at all times dangerous to the morals, and to the liberties of the people, unless employed against public enemies.

The same objection does not exist against a naval force, to the extent of a reasonable competency. Indeed to this extent, we consider it as compatable with that military force which is necessarily employed in the frontier posts—and from these no reasonable danger can be apprehended by a free people, with arms in their hands

Federalists, cannot vote for a declaration of war against Great-Britain, until France shall do complete justice to the U. States, and Great-Britain, shall refuse similiar retribution. Because the U. States, as a neutral, and just nation, are bound to treat both belligerents alike; and submission to France superinduces similiar submission to Great Britain. As the federalists had no share in those acts of submission to France, such as the embargo-non-importation, &c. in furtherance of Bonaparte's decrees,—whereby the country has been reduced to its present condition; a condition rendering war a necessary remedy in the opinion of its authors, it would be the excess of folly on the part of the Federalists, now to concur in those war measures, which cap the climax of Democratic *ignorance*, depravity and perfidy!

Federalists, believe that a reasonable and just accommodation, might have been effected between Great Britain and the United States, at any time, had the administration been so inclined. This belief is warranted by the treaty actually signed by the ministers of the two countries in one thousand eight hundred & six—which was rejected by President Jefferson. By the offer of the British Government to renew the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four—and by the repeated attempts of that government to treat of, and accomodate the points in difference between the two countries. But which have been evaded or frustrated in the most flagrant manner by the American administration. But above all, this belief is confirmed by the situation of Great Britain and the nature of the contest in which she is engaged, as well as by the formidable attitude of her enemy.

Federalists cannot concur in the projected war against Great Britain, because in the actual state, and probable continuance of things on the European continent, the only barrier to the *dominion* of Bonaparte on the whole extent of the Atlantic, and on both continents bordering it waves, is G. Britain prostrate.—Great Britain, and what shall hinder Bonaparte, from placing a king in the *U. States*, as he has proclaimed one in Spain? There will be nothing. The Prince of Peace, Godoy, is already his!

Federalists are again to be the salvation of their country, if they act on their own principles, with prudence and consistency. When calamity shal have chastised the *great mass* of democracy in a reasonable mode of thinking they will be capable of discerning their true friends, from their time-servants; and discarding the venal, and servile beings, who have brought on them calamities too grievious to be borne, they will once more recall to the direction of public affairs, the Federalists—the Friends, and disciples of Washington.——But should the Federalists, concur with the leaders of the present party, and lend themselves to *crown*, with the bloody cap of war, that course of measures which they have hitherto condemned, to whom can the appalled and repentant people look for support, and for aid, to extricate them from the depth of their distress, and from the horrors of approaching despotism, still more intolerable? There will be none to save, if the Federalists forsake their principles, and forget their duty.

Federalists, cannot concur in the production of a war, to which they cannot wish the most complete success. Then how is it possible that they can *unite* with democrats, in the declaration of WAR against G. Britain, when the success of that war, would be to throw Great Britain, conquered, and enchained, into the hands of Bonaparte;—not into the hands of the U. States. And will this end his ambition? No—does he want the British fleet, and the controul of the sea, as well as the land, for nothing? An idle dream! See how he rules the land—then know how he would rule the sea.

For what shall the United States go to war with Great-Britain? Is it merely to fight—for the sake of fighting—to learn to fight? Why it is mean and contemptible to select the weakest of the combatants, for a purpose so chivalrous! If merely to fight is the object, why not throw the gauntlet to France? To the Herculean Bonaparte? But to fight only is not the object; it is to *conquer*; and the weakest is the easiest conquered. It is to offer G. Britain a victim, and a sacrifice to Bonaparte. And for which Bonaparte will establish kings, princes and dukes in the United States. Such as *democracy* has yielded in France. A free government is his detestation. The people in all countries are the object of his contempt and execration, unless they are abject slaves. What liberty have Frenchmen? How shall the people of the United States escape this condition, when they shall have followed their leaders to the conquest of Great-Britain? Will those leaders rescue them, and protect their liberty? For what purpose then shall they have lead them into this dilemma? Was it done for the sake of the merit of saving them from slavery and despotism? Ah!—it is as rational as to suppose a hunter pursues his game for the mere purpose of frightening it from danger when he approaches. No. *Federalists*, men who love their country, who love liberty—who detest tyranny, and all the base arts by which designing knaves, mislead and govern the multitude, cannot vote for a war in which conquest, would enslave, and defeat afford the only safety to their country.

No, there will be no safety, when Great-Britain shall have been conquered, and Bonaparte shall be master of the sea, as well as of the land.

Nor will those leaders who shall have conducted the affairs of the U. States to this crisis rescue them from the grasp of the French tyrant. Can they not now see the point at which they aim, and upon which they make their measures bear? Will they still press on to the end, that there, they may turn back? It were the excess of folly, and credulity, to suppose any thing so preposterous.

Thus we say, to Federalists, they cannot be accessories to this war, before the fact—whatever they may become afterwards.

There is almost an incalculable difference between making a law, and acquiescing under it. *Federalists* can only do the latter. Should Federalists ever loose sight of the public danger to be apprehended from Bonaparte, in case of a war with Great-Britain, then will there be none to alarm and arouse the people, then will our personal liberties, and our national independence, be jeopardised in proportion to our success, against Great-Britain. She conquered—and the United States will be lost. Lost we mean to all advantage from the war, to independence, and to self-government. BONAPARTE, not even disguised under the office of *President*, but having his *vicegerent* at the metropolis, will give law to the country. From this deplorable situation *Federalists* alone, are to save their country. But what better than *Democrats*, if they unite in the course of measures which is to induce this state of things? No: free from the crime of those degrading submissions to Bonaparte, which have given even the tone of hostility a plausible pretext; they cannot now put their hand to the declaration of war, without forfeiting, all claim to prudence, as well as to principle; and thereby depriving themselves of the opportunity, of laying hold on circumstances and events, to rescue their country from traitors at home, and a master abroad.

Let those who have produced the nesessity for war, if any exists, declare it: and be the whole curse of the calamities which lie in its train at their doors, and upon their heads.

Shall the Federalists who have held back the machine, which democracy alone has propelled to the precipice, until the moment of its arrival, now help to precipitate it down? We hope not. It is expected of them still to suspend the fall—and not being able to do this, it would nevertheless be their duty to collect and replace the fragments.

Perhaps *Democracy* may yet halt on the brink of the pit, and unable to meet the immense responsibility which is beyond it, retreat from a gulph of its own making, and though it were behind some feeble and contemptible measure, calculated equally to shew the weakness of its head, and the timidity of its heart: Yet in Federalists it were a crime never to be expiated, to prevent the retreat. Since war is the last mad thing, that mad men can do—so situated, as are the U. States. Neither to *Federalists* nor *Democrats* do we make any apology for these opinions—as at present advised, they are ours, and freely, as candidly, we express them. We follow no party, further than our judgment tells us—we think, speak, and act for ourself. We are *American* Some pains we have taken to understand the interest of our country—and the state of other countries—we are no office-hunter; no court sycophant, but a citizen whose all is at stake, and who can but wish to save it, in common with the public safety—from a common wreck.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to New-Orleans, to a friend in this place (Lexington, Ky.)—dated 20th December.*

"We entered the Mississippi on the morning of the 14th, and on the night of the 15th came to anchor on a sand bar, about ten miles above the Little Prarie.—half past 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, we were aroused from our slumbers by a violent shaking of the boat—there were three barges and two keels in company, all effected the same way. The alarm was considerable, and various opinions as to the cause were suggested, all found to be erroneous: but after the second shock, which occurred in 15 minutes after the first, it was unanimously admited to be an earthquake, With most awful feelings we watched till morning in trembling anxiety, supposing all was over with us. We weighed anchor early in the morning, and in a few minutes after we started there came on in quick successions, two other shocks, more violent than the former. It was then daylight, and we could plainly perceive the effect it had on shore. The bank of the river gave way in all directions, and came tumbling into the water; the trees were more agitated, than I ever before saw them in the severest storms, and many of them from the shock they received broke off near the ground, as well ss many more torn up by the roots, We considered ourselves more secure on the water, than we should be on land, of course we proceeded down the river. As we progressed the effects of the shock as before described, were observed in every part of the banks of the Mississipi. In some places five, ten and fifteen acres have sunk down in a body, even the Chickesaw Bluffs, which we have passed, did not escape; one or two of them have fallen in considerably.

The inhabitants of the Little Prarie and its neighbourhood all deserted their homes, and retired back to the hills or swamps. The only brick chimney in that place was entirely demolished by the shocks. I have not yet heard that any lives were lost, or accident of consequence happened. I have been twice on shore since the first shock, and then but a very short time, as I thought it unsafe, for the ground is cracked and torn to pieces in such a way as made it truly alarming; indeed some of the Islands in the river that contained from one to two hundred acres of land have been nearly all sunk, and not one yet that I have seen but is cracked from one end to the other, and has lost some part of it.

There has been in all forty-one shocks, some of them have been very light; the first one took place at half past 2 on the morning of the 16th, the last one at eleven o'clock this morning, (20th) since I commenced writing this letter. The last one I think was not as severe as some of the former, but it lasted longer than any of the preceding: I think it continued nearly a minute and an half. Exclusive of the shocks that were made sensible to us on the water, there have been, I am induced to believe, many others, as we frequently heard a rumbling noise at a distance when no shock was to us perceptible. I am the more inclined to believe these were shocks, from having heard the same kind of rumbling with the shocks that affected us. There is one circumstance that has occurred, which if I had not seen with my own eyes, I could hardly have believed; which is, the rising of the trees that lie in the bed of the river. I believe that every tree that has been deposited in the bed of the river since Noah's flood, now stands erect out of the water; some of these I saw myself during one of the hardest shocks rise up eight or ten feet out of water. The navigation has been rendered extremely difficult in many places in consequence of the snags being so extremely thick. From the long continuance and frequency of these shocks, it is extremely uncertain when they will cease; and if they have been as heavy at New-Orleans as we have felt them, the consequences must be dreadful indeed; and I am fearful when I arrive at Natchez to hear that the whole city of Orleans is entirely demolished, and perhaps sunk.

Immediately after the first shock and those which took place after daylight, the whole atmosphere was impregnated with a sulphurous smell."

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

## FRIDAY, *January* 31, 1812.

The Fayette and Greene Spectator, of the 16th inst. says, "The aggregate number of shares subscribed on the books in Uniontown, to the stock of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, when this paper was put to press, was *Twenty-two Hundred and Eighty-three.* As the above amount comprises upwards of half the stock allotted for this county, and according to report there have been 1200 shares taken at Geneva, those who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity of promoting their own and the public interests, will do well to apply in due time."

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In the House of Representatives, of the U. S. on the 16th instant. The following message was received from the President of the United States, read, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I communicate to Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of Great Britain to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence, afforded in this correspondence, of the hostile policy of the British government against our National Rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 16. 1812.

Mr. *Foster* to Mr. *Monroe.*

Washington, Decem. 17, 1811

Sir—I did not mean to have written to you at this moment on the subject of our late correspondence, but that I have had the mortification to perceive statements, circulated from highly respectable sources, which give a view of the pretensions of G. Britain relative to the U. States not warranted by any of the letters which I had the honour to address you, and which at a time when discussions are continuing so important to the two countries, might, if left unrectified produce an effect, highly to be lamented, by both the American and British governments, inasmuch as by creating unnecessary irritation, they might throw obstacles in the way of a restoration of a friendly understanding between them.

I find it asserted in the statement referred to, that I have in the name of my government, demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports, and also that the U States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbours British manufactures.

I beg permission, Sir, to declare that neither of these demands have been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import I could not have demanded the passage of such a law as above stated, because my government does not pretend to interfere with the internal government of a friendly power, nor did I mean to demand that America should force France to receive our manufactures.

All I meant to say was, that the admission of French commerce while that of England has been excluded from the U. States, ports, was regarded by Great Britan as highly unfriendly in America, and that a continuance of such policy would be retaliated upon by Great Britain, with similiar restrictions, on her part,—which was so far merely an offering of like for like. But while the American non-importation act excludes British trade from the U. States, ports, it must be recollected that it goes still further and excludes also British armed ships from American ports while it admits those of the enemies of Great Britain. "A neutral nation is responsible for the equality of its rules of conduct towards the belligerent powers" (to use the words of an American Secretary of State in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six and therefore the part of the law which establishes an equality was justly an object of more serious complaint on the part of Great Britain. You are aware, sir, of the advantage which his Majesty's enemies have derived from this state of inequality, which enables them, though possessing no port in this hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruisers and their prizes.

The prohibition of entry to his majesty's ships under these circumstances might perhaps justify Great Britain in asserting that whatever reason she may have for repealing or modifying her orders in council, so as to lesson or entirely remove the pressure now unavoidably laid on the trade of America as a neutral nation, she might yet refuse to enter into any discussion on that subject with the U States until either by the revocation of the prohibition above stated, or the placing all the belligerents under the safe prohibition, America should cease to violate the duties of a neutral nation.

With respect, however to the supposed demand that America should force the entry of British manufactureh into France, it is most particularly necessary that I should explain myself, as a total misconception appears to have taken place on this point. The question of retaliation on the French decrees is directly one between England and France. In consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, we have in our defence been obliged to blockade France, and prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles. This measure of retaliation it is wished should operate on France alone, but from the trade carried on with France by America, it unavoidably operates also on her; it is a measure to destroy the French trade in return for the similar measure of France on which it is retaleatory, and its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect of it, consequent upon the submission of neutrals to the original measures of the enemy against Great-Britain. It is, indeed, melancholy that the unnatural situation of Europe should produce such a result, but I cannot see how this can be considered as war on American commerce, when all other American trade but that which is carried on with our enemy's ports in defiance of a blockade authorised by the laws of retalliation is unaffected by it. We complain that America does not resist the regulations of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and object to permitting the French to trade with her during their continuance against the commerce of England; but this not exacting, as has been represented, that America should force British manufactures into France: it is pursuing only a just course of retaliation on our enemy. If America wishes to trade with France, if French commerce is of importance to her—we expect she should exact of France to trade with her as she has a right to demand in her quality of neutral: but if she does not choose to exercise this right, all we ask is, that she should abstain from lending her assistance to the trade of France, and not allow her commerce to be the medium of undermining the resources of Great-Britain.

I have thought it necessary thus to endeavour to set these two points in their true light: the repeal of the law was asked, as being an unfriendly measure, partial in its operation against Great-Britain, and a prospect, of retaliation was held out on its commercial operation if continued. This is no demand on the U. States to admit British manufactures; they are at liberty to continue that law, only as it is of an unfriendly nature, some restriction of a similar kind was to be expected from England; and with respect to the alledged demand for forcing British goods the property of neutrals, in French ports, if the U. States are willing to acquiesce in the regulations of the French decrees unlawfully affecting England through them, they cannot surely be surprised if we consider ourselves as at liberty to refuse permission to the French to profit by that acquiescence.

I will now, sir take the opportunity of stating to you, that I have received from his Majesty's Secretary of State, the correspondence of which you did me the honor to transmit to me a copy in your letter dated October 17. My government have not been able to see in it satisfactory proof of the repeal of the French decress, and doubt whether the trade carried on by licences between France and America, will not be regarded, even here, as proof of the continuation of them in their fullest extent, for if they were to any extent repealed, to that extent at least no licence should be necessary, a licence being given to allow what, but for that licence, would be prohibited.

The continued absence hitherto of any instrument by which the repeal has been effected, is a matter also of surprise, for if there were any fair dealing in the transaction, no reason can be given by France for not producing it; it is very desirable that it should be produced, if such an instrument be in existence, in order that we may know to what extent the decrees have been repealed, if they have been so in any respect. Mr. Russel, however, does not appear to have been in possession of it at the date of his letter of last July. It is indeed become particularly interesting, that we should see this insrument since the publication of Mr. Russel's correspondence with his own government, by which it appears that really, and in fact, the French government did not release any American ships taken after November 1, until they had become acquainted with the President's Proclamation, and that vessels have been taken so late as December 21 in the direct voyage from this country to London: for until a copy of such insrument is produced, it is impossible to know whether any other trade is allowed by France than that between her own dominions and the ports of the United States.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon.
James Monroe, &c &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

*Department of State,*
*January* 14, 1812.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of December 17th, and embrace the first moment that I could command, to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the President, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy, to which they are imputable

You complain that the import of your former letters have been misunderstood in two important circumstances: that you have been represented to have demanded of the United States, a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into her harbours.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention only to remonstrate against the non importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to Great-Britain, on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in, Great Britain would be compelled to retaliate on the commerce of the United States, by similar restrictions on her part And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles, in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great Britain and the other belligerent, it must be referred to the difference in the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe, that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true, declare a blockade of England, against the trade of the United States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exist. It is true also, that a part of those decrees, did prohibit a trade in English articles, within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights or neutral commerce, of the United States. Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the U States, on a pretext of retaliation, which, if even applicable, could only be applied to the former, and not to the latter interdicts; and it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations against the trade of the United States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, and urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russell's correspondence, that some American vessels have been taken since the first of November, in their route to England. It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence, that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade, the seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were, as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to their owners.—Might there not be other ground also, on which seizures might be made? Great-Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of contraband of war. If by the law of nations, one belligerent has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right, Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known to the continent has by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practise the minister of the United States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the Marquis of Wellesley of the 3d of May 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government, with an offer of every information possessed by him, which might contribute to detect and suppress it. It is painful to add, that this communication was entirely disregarded. That Great Britain should complain of acts in France, to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and rawfrom them proof in support of her ordersin council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

You remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licences to certain American vessels, engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact it is impossible for me to conceive It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the United States and France They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United Strtes with G. Britain, which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of Great-Britain with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great-Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable, it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France would not have been a retaliation, but a co operation If licencing by France the trade in certain instances, prove any thing it proves nothing more than that the trade with France, in other instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force, so far as they prohibit the trade between the U. States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licences to trade between the United States and France, may have been intended in part, at least as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by licence, is one with which the U States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it, but these are founded on other principles, than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprise to the President, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russell, which I had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of October last, and which has lately been transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact, which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the Marquis of Welesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in these discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order of the French government to its cruisers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on Great-Britain, therefore, in fulfilment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in Great-Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France, is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, be come a motive for delay and refusal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be with held as long as the war continued. But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question, whether the French repeal did, or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, it cannot be alledged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d of February laet, as heretofore observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case, and has long been known to your government, the orders in council, from the date of that knowledge, ou ht to have ceased, according to its own principles and pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States, is superceded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great-Britain to a trade in British articles, with her enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in its fullest extent claimed by the United Stases, it could, according to that claim, have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council, on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual; it has sustained those orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition of their repeal, to be performed by France, to which the United States in their neutral character have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality, a condition which, in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great-Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its sovereignty and independence. I have the honor to be etc.

JAMES MONROE.

*Augustus J. Foster, Esq.*

The following message from the President of the United States was laid before Congress on the 17th inst.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

I lay before Congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

JAS. MADISON,

*Washington, January* 17, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

*Washington, December* 28, 1811.

SIR,

I have been informed by Mr. Morier, that so long ago as the 3d of last January, in consequence of a written communication from sir James Craig, his majesty's governor general and commander in chief in Canada, dated on the 25th of November 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentation among them, to make an attack on the United States, and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American secretary of state; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. Smith, your predecessor in office, and in searching among the archieves of this mission, I have found the letter alluded to of sir James Craig, by which he did authorise Mr. Morier to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of its having been made, as also an express declaration of sir James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts

This evidence, sir, of a friendly disposition to put the United States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the governor general of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the United States government of the falsity of such reports which the character of the British nation and the manifest inutility of urging the Indians to their destruction, should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you, by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability, only, as I am convinced from their having been misinformed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

*The Hon. James Monroe.*

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

*Department of State.*
*January* 9, 1812.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your government in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the United States If the Indians derive any encouragement from any persons in these measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the President to receive from your assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

*His Excellency*
*Augustus J. Foster, Esq.*

## GREAT CANAL.

Mr. De Witt Clinton and Mr. Gouverneur Morris, are now at the seat of government of the United States, having been selected from the board of commissioners for effecting the Great Western Canal of this state, as suitable agents to invite the attention of Congress to that great and important measure; a measure, which we are happy to observe is exhibited in the executive messages of several of the southern states, in a national point of view, as worthy of their support. Indeed the effects of a plan so vast and beneficial to posterity as that of uniting our western rivers and lakes with the Hudson, by a grand canal, cannot be contemplated by the philanthropist and the patriot, but with emotions too sublime for expression. That our agents at Washington may succeed in convincing Congress of the necessity of directing a portion of the national revenues to effect this grand operation, must be the ardent wish of all who have at heart the prosperity of their country; and we cannot but rejoice to learn, that the application of Messrs. Clinton and Morris has been so well received by Mr. Madison as to draw from him an unequivocal recommendation to Congress in behalf of a general system of internal navigation.

*Alb. Register.*

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An important letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives by Mr. Bacon, Chairman of that Committee. The great length of the report prevents us from inserting it in this day's paper, though the importance of its contents claims for it the earliest publication. It is in reply to a letter from the committee, requiring at his hands information on several points, and his opinion of the best means of producing a revenue adequate to the payment of interest on the present Public Debt and such new loans as may be authorised in the event of war.

The committee contemplate an annual loan during a war of Ten Millions of Dollars. On this basis the Secretary estimates the revenue necessary to be provided for the year 1813, in addition to the loan, at $ 9,600,000.

In the event of a war, the receipts from the customs cannot, the letter states, be relied on with certainty, at the present rate of duties, to produce more than $ 2,500,000 per annum. It is stated that these duties in time of war may be doubled, and will produce

| | |
|---|---|
| | $ 5,000,000 |
| A duty on imported salt of 20 cents per bushel is recommended, estimated to produce | 400,000 |
| The proceeds of sales of public lands is calculated as usual at | 600,000 |
| Making, | 6,000,000 |

And, deduct from the 9600,000 dollars abovementioned, leaves a deficiency to be provided for of $,600,000 dollars.

To supply this deficiency the Secretary submits the propriety of imposing direct and indirect taxes, calculated to produce a gross revenue of five millions *three* are proposed to be raised by a direct tax, and *two* by an indirect tax, the latter to be levied on domestic distilled spirits and licences to distillers, refined sugar, licences to retailers, sales at auction, carriages for the conveyance of persons, and stamps, estimated to produce *Two* millions, making with the proposed direct tax, *Five* millions; from which, deduct $750,000, the estimated expence of collection and assessment, there will accrue to the Treasury, a neat amount of 4,250 thousand dollars. But as experience has proved that taxes are never as productive in the first year they are imposed, as when they are in full operation, the product of these taxes is estimated for 1813, at only 3,600,00, which completes the sum estimated as necessary for the service of that year.

The Report goes much into detail, and the above sketch embraces but one point in it, which we apprehend, to the generality of our readers, will prove most interesting, and have therefore anticipated our publication of the report by given the above brief abstract. *Nat. Int.*

*Mint of the United States,*
*January* 1, 1812.

From the treasurer's statement of the last year's coinage, which is herewith transmitted, it will appear that during that period there have been struck and issued,—in gold coins, 99,581 pieces, amounting to 497,905 dollars; in silver coins, 1,268,825 pieces, amounting to 608,340 dollars; in copper coins, 281,165 pieces, amounting to 2495 dollars 95 cents—making in the whole 1,649,570 pieces of coin, amounting to 1,108,740 dollars 95 cents.

## FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The Ultimate object.—Read, Fellow citizens, read the following paragraph extracted from an article in the Baltimore "Whig" of Wednesday last; and you will discover the ultimate object or at least some of the high toned advocates of war:

"A multitude cannot decide as promptly as one man—This is the weak and vulnerable part of our government; responsibility is divided into invisible atoms amongst a host—But, this is not the proper place for discussing the best species of democratic government—If it were, I would maintain the opinion that a trinial senate, and a representation in the other branch of one to 60 or seventy thousand chosen either annually or biennally, would keep secure our rights, freedom, and respect to the public will."

We entreat the reader to give this extract a second perusal.

"A multude cannot as promptly decide as one man.' !

"This is the weak and vulnerable part of the government''

"Responsibility is divided into invisible atoms among a host."!

"A triennial (& perhaps ultimately and hereditary) Senate."

"And, a representation in the other branch of one to sixty or seventy thousand!" &c.

This, responsibility," when resting upon one hundred men, is divided into "invisible atoms" ——hence, to correct the evil, we must rest it upon the shoulders of 60 or 70 thousand!—Can any one, be deceived as to the real meaning of the extract quoted above? Will the following paraphrase render the object of the writer more palpable?—

"Our government is weak and vulnerable. Responsibility is divided into invisible atoms among a host.—A military despot; with a subservient State; and an army of sixty or seventy thousand hireling minions to enforce obedience at the point of the bayonet, would best secure our rights, freedom and respect to the public will."

We only add—Such is the government of Republican France—and such the government which her Imperial master and his obsequious tools in the bosom of this country, are preparing for the free born sons of America.

ARMS FOR QUEBECK.——A great quantity of arms and ammunition, says a late London paper, with several pieces of brass ordnance, have within the last few days, been shipped from the Tower, for Bermuda & Quebec.

Of the reigning sovereigns at the period of the French revolution, George III, alone remains in possession of his throne, if a monarch in his deplorable situation can be said to possess any thing; of the thirteen other sovereigns, who then swayed the sceptres of Europe, six have been dethroned, and one of that number publicly executed; three of them have been assassinated, and the remaining four have sunk to their graves under the pressure of foreign and domestic misfortunes. The cause of all this is principally to be found in the crooked and hostile system of policy pursued by the ministers of these ill-fated monarchs—a system whereby the stability of their own thrones has been shaken, and the blood and treasures of their subjects squandered in pursuit of a phantom, under the specious name of the 'deliverance of Europe.'

*London paper.*

### LATE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who has lately paid a visit to Marseilles, furnishes some curious particulars of these unfortunate sovereigns:

"From the numerous contradictory statements which I have read relative to the situation of the deposed king of Spain and his consort, I was induced as I happened to land here, to make some enquiry into the true state of the case—and the short account I am about to give you may be relied upon as my information proceeds from occular proof, and the testimony of respectable persons in the confidence of the royal prisoners. The sum allowed by Napoleon for the support of the establishment is great indeed, when the cheapness of this part of the world is considered—namely 100,000*l.* sterling per annum.

"The household is very numerous, consisting of upwards of two hundred persons, principally Spaniards—every thing wears the splendour of a court,—balls, concerts, *&c.* and though not on a grand scale, yet with as much ceremony and pomp as if they were still seated on the throne of Spain.

"The people esteem the king very highly, pity his misfortunes, and whenever he appears in public, (which often occurs unattended, and without the least appearance of state.) the greatest attention and respect is observed towards him, more so than perhaps he, of late years, experienced in his own capital.

"The queen, who is now neither young nor handsome, but enjoys a good state of health' has lately discarded her old favorite the prince of peace, and has appointed to his situation a young officer of the Spanish guards, who it is said does not relish this appointment which he is obliged to fill. The hatred of the queen against her former subjects is inconceivable, and, if it was not well authenticated, could not be believed, so great is her deep-rooted resentment.

The prince of Peace, however, still retains the influence he ever possesed over the mind of the weak and unfortunate king.

Of Ferdinand (whose residence is at Tours, and whose allowance from the government is said to be double of that paid to his father) I have only heard that since the attempt which was made to effect his escape he has been most rigorously watched, and all his Spanish Friends and attendants have been removed, and replaced by confidential French worthies.

"Two officers of the rank of colonel composed his body guard, and who accompany him every where he goes, so that he is completely under their superintendance—of course, the possibility of escape is impracticable.——The people here detest the present ruler of France and his government most cordially, the law of conscription in particular; from instances which I have heard, nothing can be so bad, more abominable, or tyrannical."

### LEXINGTON, (Ken.) *January* 4.

This place has been lately visited by Fire, at four different times, in rapid succession Not long since, the hemp factory of Mr. James Weir was chiefly consumed. On Tuesday last, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the alarm of fire was raised, which discovered itself in a smoke-house belonging to Mr. Huston, and was extinguished before it had made much progress. On the morning following, about the same hour, Mr. John W. Hunt's bagging factory was discovered to be on fire, and was completely laid in ashes, except the hackling house, weaving house and machinery—seventy or eighty tons of hemp were destroyed; and the loss sustained was estimated at about 15 or 20,000 dollars! The citizens of this place were again aroused on Saturday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock by an alarming fire which made its appearance in Mr. Tibbatt's soap and candle manufactory. The progress made by the flames seemed at first to menace the whole square, but was prevented from consuming any other house but that in which it was first discovered, together with one of two adjoining buildings, the property of Mr. Tibbatts. Great priase is due to some of our citizens above the rest in consequence of the distinguished efforts which they made on those occasions.

Two negro boys are now in confinement, who acknowledged themselves the incendaries that communicated the fire to the factory of Mr. Hunt; and we understand that a Negro man belonging to Mr. Tibbats, has confessed that he set fire to his master's building. The circumstances together with the frequency of those fires, should impose unusual caution and circumspection on the citizens of Lexington, and evinces the great necessity of either incorporating the place, or investing the trustees with powers much superior to those they already posses.

### SAVANNAH, [Geo.] Jan. 2.

The following note was this morning received by the collector of our port, from the French vice-consul in this place.—

Savannah, 1st Jan. 1812.

"The vice-consul of France, in Savannah, to Mr. A Bulloch, collector of the port of Savannah.

SIR.

From the odious encroachment committed in this city on the flag and the subjects of his imperial majesty, having proved the nullity in which the French consul is placed I have received orders to retire.

When this unwarrantable crime shall be punished—when the law protecting strangers will be restablished, with the respect due by all civilized nations—when, finally, the authorities of this port will be able to offer security to vessels and to subjects of France, it is probable that I shall be ordered to return and continue my functions.

Your most humble and obedient servant.

LE MAROIS."

### PHILADELPHIA, January 7.

On Friday last, as a labouring man was digging gravel from a bank on Tacony creek (the property of L. Warnmag) near the entrance of Frankford creek, for the purpose of erecting a stone wall, he fortunately discovered, at the distance of 3 feet from the surface of the earth, a small pitcher, containing 100 pieces of antiquated silver coins, of various nations (amongst which are two of New-England, the largest date of 1652—all in a perfect state, except the two nearest the earth; which were corroded with verdigris. A tale has been handed down by tradition from father to son, that Blackbeard, the noted pirate, deposited his treasure in the vicinity of the borough of Frankford. A few of the credulous inhabitants, who were anxious to better their fortunes speedily, rather than by the slow toil of many years, have been digging in quest of imaginary treasure in vain, whilst this worthy labourer by the sweat of his brow, trusting to honest industry, has been amply repaid for his toil by Providence. Some superstitious persons called on a conjurer in the neighbourhood to know his opinion respecting the treasure—who predicted, that the two largest and most valued were our two first Presidents, (the smallest and inferior, the people) whose virtuous administration, though obscured at present by calumny, would resume gradually the confidence of the people; and that our present gloomy prospects would disappear, and our country once more blossom as the rose.

From *Havannah*—Captain Levely, of the Sch'r Nonsuch, arrived at Baltimore in 19 days from Havanna, informs, that a Spanish Packet arrived there from Cadiz, which she left Nov. 5, and brought an account of an entire change in the junta of Spain, new members have been elected.—The Spanish Frigate Cornelia from Coro,—reported, that General Miranda had returned from Valencia. The British frigate Hyperon, from Vera Cruz, reported, that the Mexican government troops had regained possession of the mines.

She left Vera Cruz without getting any money, the communication between Mexico and the coast being cut off by the revolutionists. Off Cape Henry passed two N. England built Schooners, and a brig bound in.

Markets in the Havanna very dull for American and other produce.

### CARLISLE, *January* 7.

It is with much pleasure and with some pride too, that we announce to our fellow-citizens the flattering prospect which we have of an early completion of the great Western Turnpike from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh through this town and county. The Book for the reception of the subscription of stock was opened here on the 6th instant, when almost all the inhabitants in the Borough came forward in a manner highly creditable to their liberality and desernment—for to what more useful purposes can a judicious and prudent man appropriate his money than in improving the interior of his country, by means of Turnpikes, and the introduction and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

We understand that the commissioners intend to lose no time in sending the *Book* into all the districts of the county, and that the utmost dispatch will be used in procuring the subscription of shares—No doubt is entertained of the people in the country following the laudable example of their fellow citizens in the town, in which case the whole county of *Cumberland* will have afforded such an evidence of public spirit, and of advantageous policy, as if imitated by the other counties, will soon enrobe the share-holders to apply to the governor for the incorporation, which the Legislature have directed him to give whensoever a sufficient number of shares are subscribed.

### MANUFACTURES.

Every day furnishes us new evidence of the perfection of some important branch of this highly interesting art.

The article of fine broad cloth has, within the last two or three years, much engaged the public attention, and several manufactures in different parts of the country, have exhibited strong proofs of the valuable uses, to which the Merino wool, now grown among us is to be put

We have the satisfaction to announce the commencement of operation, of a manufactory of this kind, which in extent is second to none in the country, and which for execution is likely to be inferior to few in the world. That of Messrs Dupont, Bauduy and Co proprietors of the Elutherian Mills, in the state of Delaware. The president of the United States received his company on the first of January, dressed in a suit of superfine cloth made by those gentlemen, part of the first piece from their manufactory, and finished only on the 24th of the preceding mouth. Several gentlemen of Washington received from the politeness of the manufacturers specimens of the same piece; they have been inspected by good judges, and pronounced to be not only the best sample of the production of this country; but equal in all the requisites, consistence, texture, softness coloring and dressing, to the best quality of imported cloth *Nat. Intel.*

### FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

From the settlemnt of Canada by the French in 1608, to the present period, the inquisitive reader will find many facts and circumstances well worthy of attention; and which will add much to his store of knowledge. To the Canadian who has a thirst for information, it must be peculiarly interesting to be made acquainted with the struggles and difficulties under which his ancestors labored.

It would be foreign to the limits of a newspaper to enter into a detail of the events of more than two centuries; our intention is simply to recommend youth never to be supine in the acquisition of historical information. Our motive is to make a few desultory remarks on the Canadian character, and on their progress in agriculture and commerce. Arrived in a country whose climate they were unacquainted with, its inclemency compelled those exotics to accommodate themselves according to the measure of its rigor. The first settlers for a number of years had the necessaries of life sent them from France; their habitations consisted of miserable huts, and their chief occupation was hunting, and trafficking with the Indians. This mode of life naturally introduced idle habits, consequently the sedentary labours of the field were neglected, or held in contempt.

In process of time they began to cultivate small patches around their forts which protected them from surprise by the savages, whom they traded with in peltries and furs. In France, many of those articles were found valuable, particularly Beaver. It was judged this commerce might be carried on to considerable extent; accordingly government granted a charter to the company of New France, whose capital amounted only to 25,000l. They, however, did not derive much advantage from their monopoly. The colony continued in infancy; it was not till 1687 that it could number 11,249 souls. From the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, to the war which commenced in 1755, the French took uncommon pains to strengthen this country, and its dependencies. Their jealousy of the progress of the British colonies was the pre-eminent cause of their exertions. Emigration to Canada was encouraged; Louisbourg, the key of North America, was strongly garrisoned.——Quebec, formidable by nature, was rendered almost impregnable by art; and all the frontier and internal forts and posts were put into the best state for offence as well as of defence. At the period alluded to, agriculture and commerce had made rapid progress; the selveges of the St. Lawrence, the Richelieu, and smaller rivers, were tolerably cultivated, and abundance of the necessaries of life prevailed, to maintain a population, that had increased to 91,000, exclusive of troops.

Their modes of culture and habits of life, were, and continue to be different from that of any other people; which must be ascribed to a climate that will not yield to the vain projects of the foreign speculator. In every country the climate is the farmer's guide. The Canadian is the real farmer of this region, those from Britain have seldom succeeded in repeated attempts, and the Americans, notwithstanding their proximity, have not been much more fortunate.—Our staple export is wheat—who grows that commodity but the Canadians? So early as the year 1774 nearly 500,000 bushels were shipped, and 100,000 lay on hand for want of vessels; the average export of wheat in three years, ending in 1775, was 325,444 bushels, and 4831 barrels flour; and yet we had no other farmers but Canadians.

The Canadian character has ever been that of loyalty to their lawful sovereign. In the wars with Britain and France, they defended their country with vigor, and doubtless will do the same again when required. From the convention of 1780, it has been impossible to reproach them with disloyalty to their gracious ruler. In despite of French proclamations, as well as those of American rebels, they stuck stedfastly to their king and country. If a few of them joined the rebel standard, this cannot be considered a stigma on their general character.

### CURIOUS NOVELTY.

A man who holds a small farm near St. Albans, and who has ever been looked upon as most eccentric being, made his entre in the latter place on Saturday last, in the following manner, viz. mounted on a small car, which was actually drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamation of hundreds, who were drawn together to witness the strange and uncommon spectacle. After making the tour to the market place three or four times, he came into the Wool Pack yard, had his swinish cattle regularly unharnessed, and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash.—They remained about two hours in the town, during which time he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were again put to and driven home again, multitudes cheering to the very end of his place. This man has only had these animals under training six months, and it is truly surprising to what a high state of docility and tractability he has brought them. A gentleman on the spot offered him 50*l.* for the concern, as it stood, but it was indignantly refused.

[*London Paper.*

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt, and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.

January 30, 1812.

TO BE LET,

*On perpetual Lease,*

Two Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next Enquire of *John Darragh,* or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

THE PIONEER.

GENTLEMEN holding subscription papers for "*THE PIONEER.*" will please return them to S ENGLES and Co. Printers, Pittsburgh, as the work will be commenced without further delay.

January 14, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Two Shillings and Nine Pence for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS &Co.

Pittsburgh January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

A NEW SONG,

*Price 6 Cents,*

Composed by DENNIS LOUGHEY,

ON the BATTLE lately fought on the Wabash, between the Troops under the Command of Governor Harrison, and the Indians under the controul of the Shawanese Prophet—To be had of the Author, opposite the Bank, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1812.

### ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

### ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
BF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

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### FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

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### ORIGINAL
### FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.*

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

*Lee's Elixir.*

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

*Lee's Essence of Mustard.*

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

*Lee's Grand Restorative.*

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

*Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.*

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

*Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.*

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

*Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.*

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

*Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.*

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

*Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.*

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

*Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.*

Which gives immediate relief.

*Lee's Corn-Plaster.*

*Lee's Damask Lip Salve.*

*Lee's Restorative Powder.*

For the teeth and gums.

*Lee's Anodyne Elixir.*

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

*The Indian Vegetable Specific.*

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

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Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office

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### LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

### FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

*Ten Thousand* Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

*Twenty Five Thousand* Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
*Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill, a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

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### GROCERIES.

### Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

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### FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin.

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

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### NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26 tf

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### NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

### Wrought and Cut Nails,
### BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

*DAVID IRWIN.*

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

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### ☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

*Important to the Western Country!*

### *Morris Truman & Co.*

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

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BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

*FOR SALE,*

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

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### PATENT SHOT.

### 3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh June 20, 1811

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### The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

*John Woods*
*John Wilkins* } *Managers*
*Isaac Craig*

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

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*THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED*

And for Sale at the Bookstore of
PATTERSON & HOPKINS,
*(Price 75 Cents.)*

### *A NARRATIVE*

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV DAVID GRAHAM.

*Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811.* tf

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### Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
*Philadelphia,*

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

*Queensware, Glass and China.*

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

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### FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr. Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

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### J. T. TURNER,

*From the State of New-York.*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, four doors north of Mr. M'CULLOUGH'S INN, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

Pittsburgh, December, 8 1811.

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### *COPPER & TIN WARE*
### MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
*Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

*COPPER AND TIN WARES*

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

*Pittsburgh, August 26.1811.*

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### Coughs and Colds

### HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

*A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.*

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A SINGLE TRIAL will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

*To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough.*

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

*Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application*

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

### HAMILTON'S

*WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.*

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

### Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

### Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

### HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

### HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

### Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
*PITTSBURGH.*

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### RAGS

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

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### FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

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### TO LET.

*A HOUSE and STORE,*

Situate in Wood-street, between Secon and Third-Streets, at present occupie by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

### Also to Let,

*A small BRICK HOUSE*

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

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CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Have on hand the following valuable
BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols.
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, *by* Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Lovell Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols. in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
*Potter's* Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
*Peasant's* Tale, or Rural Poem,
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo.

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### APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

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CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM
*Franklin Head Bookstore,*
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

### DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

### Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject,
And utility of that Science
Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of
November, 1811.

BY F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,
A SYLLABUS
Of a course of Lectures on
*CHEMISTRY.*
Just Received,
Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopædi

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Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, some time ago, a black and white STEER, about 4 or 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 6, 1812.

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Came the subscriber's, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Turtle creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, a small red and white COW, supposed to be about 5 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

December 12, 1811.